

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUESDAY, April 8, 1862.

The battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor will be forever marked in the annals of the European navy—the construction of wooden ships having been at once suspended in England, France, and Italy, so soon as the details of that memorable fight arrived by the steamer. Still the result takes a different form from what might have been expected. Instead of ordering ships in the form of the Monitor, the Ministers of Marine increase everywhere the number of those ships which have served as a model for the Merrimac. In Denmark the Diet had at once voted the estimates for twenty steel-plated gun-boats; the Imperial Council at Vienna a fort; Italy increases her steel-plated navy; so do France and England; Russia still lags behind, but will soon follow with a gigantic stride. But not one of those Governments thinks of imitating the Monitor. Probably she is too cheap, while the steel-plated frigates and cannon-boats require a more considerable expenditure, answering better the power of great monarchies. Evidently it would not suit them to defend their harbors by vessels costing but a pittance £50,000.

The principal questions on the Continent are, at the present moment, the Roman, the Prussian, the Servian, and Montenegrin. As to the Roman, the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, in order to defend their temporal power, do their best to mix it up with the spiritual, putting thus the latter into direct opposition to the national feelings of Italy, and driving her into schism. The bishops and archbishops, without scarcely an exception, and with them all the military chiefs and chancery, work steadily in the confessional, and with all the arts by which they will have a hold upon the minds of the people, for the restoration of Francis II., and of the Archdukes. Soldiers do not get abolition unless they promised to desert the national army so soon as they can withdraw to their lives, as has now been proved by the circular letters of the Capital Vicar of Bologna, Monseigneur Antonio Cenzoli, domestic prelate to his Holiness. These circular letters, written at the command of the Pope, and sent to all the parish priests, have been discovered by a domineering chief of the police in the Archdiocesan Palace at Bologna, at the same time that the clerical press published a series of all the Neapolitan Archbishops and Bishops in favor of Francis II. We are curious to know how the new Italian Ministry will behave toward these open enemies of Italy. The ex-King of Naples continues to call all the scum of Italy and of the continent, preparing for a concert upon the Southern provinces; but in the mean time the brigands have been whipped in many small encounters which took place with in the last few weeks. The Hungarians Legion distinguished in the battle of the latter, together with the Bersaglieri, is the most efficient body of the Italian army in the South. While the best part of Victor Emmanuel's troops are thus engaged to protect the security of persons and property in the Neapolitan provinces, Francis Joseph imparts his fortifications in the North and delivers warlike speeches to his army. Had he no fear of France he would have already invaded Italy, Garibaldi on the other hand, goes from town to town in Lombardy and excites, by his presence, the patriotic, and we may say, the revolutionary spirit of Upper Italy. It is difficult to realize how, after such a triumphant progress and so many inflammatory speeches, he could quickly return to Capri, without doing anything to give opportunity for action, might, however, easily arise in Turkey, where the Montenegrins are now taken up against the Serbs, but in the South upon the Lake of Scutari, they were victorious, and of the principal cities of the Balkans, together with 700 men having been captured, while another chief was defeated with the loss of 1,100 killed and wounded. Should Serbia now act, it is most probable, likewise take up arms against Turkey, but the support of the insurgents, then Garibaldi too might feel inclined to throw his sword into the balance, and call upon all the Christians of Turkey to break the yoke which prevents them from taking part in the greatest of progress. Greece, too, will bring in the most excited agitation. The insurgents still hold Nafplio, and though the king of Syros, Samos, and several like places have been quiet, discontent prevails all over the peninsula; and the hatred against the royal Bavarian family may at any time break out. Turkey accordingly is concentrating troops along the Greek frontier and in Anatolia. Austria sends her cuirassiers to protect the Dalmatian coast against a Cagliari invasion, and watches the Kerkyra. Still she confides fully in her military organization, and is not yet inclined to make her peace with the Hungarians and Croatians.

The dissolution of the Chambers in Prussia has given her new courage. She prepares for a general crusade against the principles of liberty and independence. King William of Prussia, however, plays a dangerous game by putting himself into open opposition with his people. He prepares inevitably a revolution which may overturn his throne, though he is believed to be more favorable to constitutional principles. Within a few days the primary elections are to take place in Prussia, and will show whether the electing maneuveres of the Cabinet can succeed in preventing the re-election of the Liberal majority of the Prussian Parliament. Should the Ministry succeed, then we shall witness a still more reactionary Government in Germany and Austria than in 1850-51; but if, as is most probable, the Prussians cannot be intimidated or cheated out of their victory, King William has scarcely any other alternative than to accede in favor of his son, since a round dissolution of Parliament would inevitably lead to a revolution. But even in the case that the Ministry should be able to get a majority for their anti-constitutional views, the revolution will be adjourned, all the more being once more undecided about the character of her Prince and King, who cannot in any way ascertain themselves to a Constitutional and Patriotic Government.

Legislative operations are spreading fast from Spain to Russia. It is but a few days since we heard Garibaldi himself declaring publicly at Parma, that he is a Republican, but that, well aware that the majority of the nation prefers Monarchy, he readily and faithfully supports Victor Emmanuel. France alone seems to remain quiet in the universal agitation spreading from one end of the continent to the other; but even in France, there is nobody to be found who believes that the present Emperor will be succeeded by his son. It is monarchy in Europe which stands on trial, while the Republican principle is victorious in America.

## IRON-CLAD SHIPS IN ENGLAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, April 10, 1862.

The people of the United States can have no idea of the consternation into which the English Government and people have been thrown by the result of the engagement between the iron-clad vessels in Chesapeake Bay. They realized in an instant, from the success of the Merrimac in destroying our ships, that the enemy had but two effective ships—that is, the iron-clad ones. There are two interesting events, *Mémoires sur la Vie publique et privée de l'Empereur*, by A. Charnier. Very gorgeous and expansive was the public life of Nicholas Fouquet. In 1661, he became Intendant of Finance in the early part of Louis XIV.'s reign, from 1663 to 1662. In these years he acquired a Marvellous fortune, at the cost of the State, of millions. "This château at Vaux was the anticipation of Versailles; its plan by Le Vau, its paintings by Le Brun, the grounds laid out by Le Notre; Molière furnishing plays for its theater, Lully composing poems to its owner. It was perhaps as much from envy and irritation as from pride that the King removed Fouquet from this great pomp to the Chateau of Angers, afterward to the Bastille, and finally to Pinerol, where he died after nearly twenty years close imprisonment—if he did not find release. Some have thought that curious literary antiquity, Le Bibliophile Jacob (M. Paul Lacroix) among them, that Fouquet was no other than the Man in the Iron Mask. Quite apart from the charm of mystery attached to Fouquet by this rather improbable hypothesis, the public and private life of the man—who is remarkable for his intellectual gifts and endowments and rare moral force as well as for his manners and social power—will be of great interest in a new edition of his memoirs.

To come back to our books. Here are two interesting volumes, *Mémoires sur la Vie publique et privée de l'Empereur*, by A. Charnier. Very gorgeous and expansive was the public life of Nicholas Fouquet. In 1661, he became Intendant of Finance in the early part of Louis XIV.'s reign, from 1663 to 1662. In these years he acquired a Marvellous fortune, at the cost of the State, of millions. "This château at Vaux was the anticipation of Versailles; its plan by Le Vau, its paintings by Le Brun, the grounds laid out by Le Notre; Molière furnishing plays for its theater, Lully composing poems to its owner. It was perhaps as much from envy and irritation as from pride that the King removed Fouquet from this great pomp to the Chateau of Angers, afterward to the Bastille, and finally to Pinerol, where he died after nearly twenty years close imprisonment—if he did not find release. Some have thought that curious literary antiquity, Le Bibliophile Jacob (M. Paul Lacroix) among them, that Fouquet was no other than the Man in the Iron Mask. Quite apart from the charm of mystery attached to Fouquet by this rather improbable hypothesis, the public and private life of the man—who is remarkable for his intellectual gifts and endowments and rare moral force as well as for his manners and social power—will be of great interest in a new edition of his memoirs.

The combat in Hampton Roads has been the topic of conversation in the coffee rooms, and on the street corners, as well as in Parliament, and their expressions of mortification at the fact that the Americans should be the first to try and prove the efficacy of iron-clad vessels is very ludicrous. Invasion is now stimulated to produce guns to throw some projectile capable of penetrating any armor under whose weight a vessel can possibly float. They realize the impotency of their forts, and are aware that even Portsmouth, their great naval depot here, or Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, might be destroyed by any active, daring enemy with a few of these impenetrable ships. Consequently their boast is great, and their preparations enormous, to complete vessels able to defend their cities, and cope with anything that might be thrown at them. They are now in process of building the following iron-clad frigates: the Achilles, 30 guns, 6,072 tons, 1,550 horse power; Agamemnon, 30 guns, 6,621 tons, 1,550 horse power; Constitution, 50 guns, 6,621 tons, 1,550 horse power; Victory, 32 guns, 6,063 tons, 800 horse power. The above were laid down in the following ports before the 1st of April, stocks, which are intended to be allow the present

year: the Caledonia, 50 guns, 4,045 tons, 800 horse power; Ocean, 50 guns, 4,045 tons, 1,000 horse power; Prince Consort, 50 guns, 4,045 tons, 1,000 horse power; Royal Oak, 50 guns, 3,716 tons, 1,000 horse power, and Royal Alfred, 50 guns, 3,716 tons, 1,000 horse power.

In addition to the above, there are 31 line-of-battle ships and 16 steamers on the stocks at the several docks, to be converted into shield-ships, on a principle proposed by a Capt. Cole. Of these, some are already in an advanced state, viz: the Bulwark, 91 guns, at Chatham; Repulse, 91 guns, at Woolwich; Robust, 91 guns, at Deptford; Zealous, 91 guns, at Pembroke. All of the men who were at work on wooden vessels have been removed to the docks, and employed on the iron-plated ships. From these items it will be seen that Britain will not relinquish the supremacy of the seas with a struggle.

## FRENCH LITERATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, April 11, 1862.

Post-Office regulations interrupted last Friday's letter, just as I had come to the literary event of the day—the publication of *Fantine*, the first of the series of novels, or, better, the first of Victor Hugo's five-fold novel, *Les Misérables*. It is a socialist work—as are the works of Dickens and Kingsley, as are *Sartor Resartus*, and *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and *Aurora Leigh*. "La dégradation de l'homme par le prolétariat; la déchéance de la femme par la faim; l'autorité de l'enfant par la misère"—these may be called the three general declarations, each including its many minor counts, presented against the Social Body by this advocate of its suffering members. But his eloquence is not virulent, is less indignant even than powerful, showing the fearful wrong done rather than inveighing against the unceasings wrong-doers; persuasive of reform, not exciting to revolt; warning not menacing, appealing to the Scales, not the sword of Justice.

*Le Lois des Résolutions*, by Justin Dromel, is an Svo, which I only know by its cover; I am told that it contains no other mention of that illumination of the spirit, that flushing of the freed intelligence as the fleshly clog is falling, as the veil of the future is rising on the passage to the other world of which the deathbed is the threshold, the little book can serve as well the higher uses of psychological study, as the idle reader's wish for new entertainment. M. Colombe, of striking sayings and dooms of dying heroes, saints, genuses, camps and other varieties of our mortal human genus. As an armful of illustrations of the ruling passion strong in death—as a collection of instances of that illumination of the spirit, that flushing of the freed intelligence as the fleshly clog is falling, as the veil of the future is rising on the passage to the other world of which the deathbed is the threshold, the little book can serve as well the higher uses of psychological study, as the idle reader's wish for new entertainment. M. Colombe, however, has not nearly exhausted his subject; the battle-fields of our civil war are yielding a rank growth of the quick spring "ghost flowers" of death history. Pick, for example, from the blood-soaked bed, Ben McCullouch's "O Hell!"

Air. POMEROY (Rep., Kan.) presented similar petitions.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) moved to take up the resolution offered by him concerning arrests of citizens of Kentucky, &c.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) opposed taking up the resolution as inexpedient at this time.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) did not see why the Senator should make any opposition to the resolution.

Mr. SUMNER said that many citizens of the Free States have been dragged from their homes without warrant of law, and called on tyrants and usurpers to know where they are and what their names are—these free white men. If they had been negroes the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) would make no opposition to the resolution. He (Sumner) was eternally praying about the wrongs of the negro, but white men had some rights, and wanted the Secretary to tell us why and what for these men were thus unlawfully dragged to prison without any charge of crime being brought against them.

Mr. SUMNER said that the Senator from Kentucky had made an inflammatory speech and had called a high officer of the Government a tyrant and usurper. In the event of the resolution being taken up, the whole question must be gone into. If the French are as ignorant and as indisposed to learn, as any other people, the English say, or Americans, in analogous case, when the fumes and clouds of national vanity and prejudice, and clouds of willful popular ignorance, make the historical record illegible. In one of the large encyclopedias published in France of late years, there is no article, Waterloo. The popular persuasion in France to-day is that Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo, not by Wellington, and imprison them in the fortress of Massachu-setts and New-York.

The bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was introduced by Mr. Sumner.

Mr. SUMNER inquired, arguing that it was not best to go into the inquiry at present.

Mr. POWELL said that some of these men who have been arrested are as loyal as the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner). He defied the Senator to purchase their lands; also a bill authorizing treaties with the Navajos of New-Mexico, defining their limits, and extinguishing their titles to lands on side of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ALLEN (Dem., Ohio) expressed his views concerning in the opinions heretofore expressed that the war should be prosecuted for the restoration of the Union on the principles of the Constitution.

Mr. FENTON (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill to settle the account of New-York, for advances made by that State, during the war with Great Britain, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Foreign bill from yesterday.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. POWELL (in his seat)—Who are they?

Name them! Name them!

Mr. SUMNER inquired, arguing that it was not best to go into the inquiry at present.

Mr. POWELL said that some of these men who have been arrested are as loyal as the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner).

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion it was seen that this unnatural and tyrannical insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on his floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion—for Slavery and Rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) said that while this bill is engaged in a serious war to put